State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-seventh Legislature Second Regular Session 2006

HOUSE BILL 2351

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 13-1812, 13-2008, 13-2009, 13-2010 AND 44-1693, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 44, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING CHAPTER 32; RELATING TO IDENTITY THEFT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 13-1812, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

13-1812. Business records: subpoenas: applicability

- A. The county attorney may issue a subpoena duces tecum to a financial institution to obtain account records or affidavits of dishonor BUSINESS RECORDS in an investigation or prosecution of any violation of section 13 1802, 13 1807, 13 2002, 13 2310 or 13 2311 THIS CHAPTER OR CHAPTER 20, 21 OR 23 OF THIS TITLE. This section does not prevent the county attorney from obtaining a grand jury subpoena duces tecum for any of the suspect's records that are held by a financial institution AN ENTITY.
- B. The subpoena shall identify EITHER the subject OR SUBJECTS of the investigation OR THE VICTIM OR VICTIMS IN THE INVESTIGATION, the account or accounts OR BUSINESS RECORD OR RECORDS under investigation and a specific time period that is relevant to the investigation or prosecution.
- C. Account OR BUSINESS records may include copies of any account agreement between the drawee financial institution ENTITY and the subject OR VICTIM of the investigation, signature cards, monthly statements, correspondence or other records of communication between the financial institution ENTITY and the subject OR VICTIM of the investigation.
- D. An authorized representative of a drawee financial institution AN ENTITY may certify bank ANY records that are obtained by subpoena if all of the following apply:
- 1. The bank records are the regular account OR BUSINESS records that are used and kept by the drawee financial institution ENTITY.
- 2. The bank records are made at or near the time the underlying transactions occur in the ordinary course of business.
- 3. The bank records are made from information that is transmitted by a person who has firsthand knowledge acquired in the course of the drawee financial institution's ENTITY'S regular course of business.
- E. At a trial for a violation of $\frac{13-1802}{13-2310}$ THIS CHAPTER OR CHAPTER 20, 21 OR 23 OF THIS TITLE, certified $\frac{13-2310}{13-2310}$ that are obtained by subpoena may be introduced in evidence and constitute prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the records.
- F. At a trial for a violation of section 13-1802, 13-1807, 13-2002 or 13-2310, an affidavit of dishonor may be introduced in evidence and constitutes prima facie evidence of either:
- $\frac{1. \ \ \, \text{The refusal of a drawee financial institution to pay a check}}{\text{because the drawer had no account or a closed account with the drawee at the time a check was issued or passed.}}$
- 2. The refusal of a drawee financial institution to pay a check because of insufficiency of the drawer's funds at the time a check was issued or passed.
- G. F. A certification of bank records or an affidavit of dishonor that is acknowledged by any notary public or other officer who is authorized

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by law to take acknowledgments PURSUANT TO RULE 902(11), ARIZONA RULES OF EVIDENCE, shall be received in evidence without further proof of its authenticity.

- G. THIS SECTION APPLIES TO ANY ENTITY THAT EITHER:
- 1. REGULARLY CONDUCTS BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.
- 2. OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO PERSONS IN THIS STATE.
- 3. PHYSICALLY EXISTS IN THIS STATE.

Sec. 2. Section 13-2008, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-2008. Taking identity of another person or entity: classification

- A. A person commits taking the identity of another person or entity if the person knowingly takes, purchases, manufactures, records, possesses or uses any personal identifying information or entity identifying information of another person or entity, including a real or fictitious person or entity, without the consent of that other person or entity, with the intent to obtain or use the other person's or entity's identity for any unlawful purpose or to cause loss to a person or entity whether or not the person or entity actually suffers any economic loss as a result of the offense.
- B. On the request of a person or entity, a peace officer in any jurisdiction in which an element of the offense is committed, a result of the offense occurs or the person or entity whose identity is taken resides or is located shall take a report. The peace officer may provide a copy of the report to any other law enforcement agency that is located in a jurisdiction in which a violation of this section occurred.
- C. If a defendant is alleged to have committed multiple violations of this section within the same county, the prosecutor may file a complaint charging all of the violations and any related charges under other sections that have not been previously filed in any precinct in which a violation is alleged to have occurred. If a defendant is alleged to have committed multiple violations of this section within the state, the prosecutor may file a complaint charging all of the violations and any related charges under other sections that have not been previously filed in any county in which a violation is alleged to have occurred.
- D. This section does not apply to a violation of section 4-241 by a person who is under twenty-one years of age.
- E. IF A DEFENDANT IS CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AND THE COURT SENTENCES THE DEFENDANT TO A TERM OF PROBATION, THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT AS AN INITIAL CONDITION OF PROBATION THE DEFENDANT BE IMPRISONED IN THE COUNTY JAIL FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS. THIS JAIL TERM OF INCARCERATION SHALL NOT BE DEFERRED, DELETED OR OTHERWISE SUSPENDED AND SHALL COMMENCE ON THE DATE OF SENTENCING. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE SENTENCED TO SERVE A PERIOD OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
- $\stackrel{\text{E.}}{\leftarrow}$ F. Taking the identity of another person or entity is a class 4 felony.

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Sec. 3. Section 13-2009, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-2009. Aggravated taking identity of another person or entity: classification

- A. A person commits aggravated taking the identity of another person or entity if the person knowingly takes, purchases, manufactures, records, possesses or uses any personal identifying information or entity identifying information of either:
- 1. Five or more other persons or entities, including real or fictitious persons or entities, without the consent of the other persons or entities, with the intent to obtain or use the other persons' or entities' identities for any unlawful purpose or to cause loss to the persons or entities whether or not the persons or entities actually suffer any economic loss.
- 2. Another person or entity, including a real or fictitious person or entity, without the consent of that other person or entity, with the intent to obtain or use the other person's or entity's identity for any unlawful purpose and causes another person or entity to suffer an economic loss of three thousand dollars or more.
- B. In an action for aggravated taking the identity of another person or entity under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section, proof of possession out of the regular course of business of the personal identifying information or entity identifying information of five or more other persons or entities may give rise to an inference that the personal identifying information or entity identifying information of the five or more other persons or entities was possessed for an unlawful purpose.
- C. This section does not apply to a violation of section 4-241 by a person who is under twenty-one years of age.
- D. IF A DEFENDANT IS CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AND THE COURT SENTENCES THE DEFENDANT TO A TERM OF PROBATION, THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT AS AN INITIAL CONDITION OF PROBATION THE DEFENDANT BE IMPRISONED IN THE COUNTY JAIL FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY DAYS. THIS JAIL TERM OF INCARCERATION SHALL NOT BE DEFERRED, DELETED OR OTHERWISE SUSPENDED AND SHALL COMMENCE ON THE DATE OF SENTENCING. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE SENTENCED TO SERVE A PERIOD OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
- D. E. Aggravated taking the identity of another person or entity is a class 3 felony.
 - Sec. 4. Section 13-2010, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-2010. <u>Trafficking in the identity of another person or entity; classification</u>
- A. A person commits trafficking in the identity of another person or entity if the person knowingly sells, transfers or transmits any personal identifying information or entity identifying information of another person or entity, including a real or fictitious person or entity, without the consent of the other person or entity for any unlawful purpose or to cause

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loss to the person or entity whether or not the other person or entity actually suffers any economic loss.

- B. This section does not apply to a violation of section 4-241 by a person who is under twenty-one years of age.
- C. IF A DEFENDANT IS CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AND THE COURT SENTENCES THE DEFENDANT TO A TERM OF PROBATION, THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT AS AN INITIAL CONDITION OF PROBATION THE DEFENDANT BE IMPRISONED IN THE COUNTY JAIL FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR. THIS JAIL TERM OF INCARCERATION SHALL NOT BE DEFERRED, DELETED OR OTHERWISE SUSPENDED AND SHALL COMMENCE ON THE DATE OF SENTENCING. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE SENTENCED TO SERVE A PERIOD OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
- \mathbb{C} . D. Trafficking in the identity of another person or entity is a class 2 felony.
 - Sec. 5. Section 44-1693, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 44-1693. Access to reports by a consumer
- A. $\frac{\text{Upon}}{\text{ON}}$ ON furnishing adequate credentials by a consumer as to $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{CONSUMER'S}}$ identity:
- 1. A creditor who denies credit to any consumer shall disclose to $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{THE}}$ consumer the name and address of any consumer reporting agency $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{HAT}}$ has furnished $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{Such}}$ THE creditor with a consumer report on $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{Such}}$ THE consumer $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{Which}}$ THAT was considered by the creditor in making the determination.
- 2. A licensing agency which THAT denies a license to any consumer shall disclose to such THE consumer the name and address of any consumer reporting agency which THAT has furnished such THE agency with a consumer report on such THE consumer which THAT was considered by the licensing agency in making the determination.
- 3. An employer who denies a consumer employment, a promotion, retention as an employee or reassignment or does reassign the consumer, whichever is not to the advantage of the consumer, shall disclose to such THE consumer the name and address of any consumer reporting agency which THAT has furnished such THE employer with a consumer report on such THE consumer which THAT was considered by the employer in making the determination.
- 4. A consumer reporting agency shall disclose to any consumer the contents of its file used for the purpose of making a consumer report on that consumer, any and all facts, allegations or sources upon ON which such THE information is based and the name and address of each person requesting a report on the consumer within the previous six months. A credit reporting agency may make the disclosures in the following manner:
- (a) By a trained employee of the credit reporting agency when the consumer makes the request in person.
- (b) By telephone if the credit reporting agency receives a written request for a telephone disclosure from the consumer. Any toll for the telephone disclosure shall be prepaid by the consumer or charged directly to the consumer requesting the telephone disclosure.

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- (c) By a decoded written copy of the file or a written copy of the consumer report with an explanation of any codes used if the credit reporting agency receives a written request for a written disclosure from the consumer.
- B. A consumer reporting agency shall provide trained personnel to disclose the contents of its file to consumers during normal business office hours and assist a consumer in fully understanding all items on $\frac{1}{1}$ THE consumer report.
- C. The consumer shall be permitted to be accompanied by one other person of his THE CONSUMER'S choosing, who shall furnish reasonable identification, at such time as the consumer reviews the files of the consumer reporting agency as provided in this section.
- D. No consumer reporting agency nor any creditor, licensing agency or employer shall request or require any waiver of rights by any consumer. No consumer reporting agency nor any creditor or any other person shall charge any fee to a consumer for a disclosure of his THE CONSUMER'S file if within a thirty-day period prior to BEFORE the request for a disclosure the consumer is denied credit, licensure, OR employment, or received RECEIVES a notice of collection or received RECEIVES other adverse action due to the credit report. Except as provided for in this subsection, a consumer reporting agency may charge a reasonable fee for any disclosures of a file to the consumer or his THE CONSUMER'S designee.
- E. A PARENT MAY ACCESS THE CREDIT REPORT OF THE PARENT'S MINOR CHILD IN THE MANNER PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION.
- Sec. 6. Title 44, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding chapter 32, to read:

CHAPTER 32

RECORD DISCARD AND DISPOSAL ARTICLE 1. DISCARD AND DISPOSAL OF PERSONAL

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION RECORDS carding and disposing of records

44-7501. Discarding and disposing of records containing personal identifying information: civil penalty: costs; affirmative defenses; enforcement; definitions

- A. A BUSINESS SHALL NOT DISCARD OR DISPOSE OF A RECORD CONTAINING PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION UNLESS THE BUSINESS DOES AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. SHREDS THE CUSTOMER'S RECORD BEFORE DISCARDING OR DISPOSING OF THE RECORD.
- 2. ERASES THE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CUSTOMER'S RECORD BEFORE DISCARDING OR DISPOSING OF THE RECORD.
- 3. MODIFIES THE CUSTOMER'S RECORD TO MAKE THE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION UNREADABLE BEFORE DISCARDING OR DISPOSING OF THE RECORD.

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- 4. TAKES ACTIONS THAT THE BUSINESS REASONABLY BELIEVES WILL ENSURE THAT NO UNAUTHORIZED PERSON WILL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CUSTOMER'S RECORD FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE RECORD'S DISCARD OR DISPOSAL AND THE RECORD'S DESTRUCTION.
- B. A BUSINESS THAT VIOLATES SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION SHALL REIMBURSE EACH CUSTOMER WHOSE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION HAS BEEN WRONGFULLY DISCARDED OR DISPOSED FOR THE ECONOMIC LOSS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 13-105 TO THE CUSTOMER, INCLUDING COSTS THAT ARE RELATED TO CORRECTING CREDIT ERRORS THAT ARE REASONABLY RELATED TO THE WRONGFUL DISCARDING OR DISPOSAL. A CIVIL PENALTY SHALL ALSO BE IMPOSED FOR EACH VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION ARISING OUT OF ONE INCIDENT. THE CIVIL PENALTY SHALL NOT EXCEED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
- C. IT IS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE TO THE WRONGFUL DISCARD OR DISPOSAL OF A CUSTOMER'S RECORD THAT CONTAINS PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IF THE BUSINESS SHOWS THAT IT EITHER:
- 1. IS SUBJECT TO AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAW SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSING THE PROPER DISCARDING OR DISPOSAL OF CUSTOMER RECORDS.
 - 2. USED DUE DILIGENCE TO PROPERLY DISCARD OR DISPOSE OF THE RECORD.
 - D. THIS SECTION MAY BE ENFORCED BY EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. A COUNTY ATTORNEY IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE CUSTOMER'S RECORD WAS WRONGFULLY DISCARDED OR DISPOSED. IF A VIOLATION AFFECTS CUSTOMERS IN MULTIPLE COUNTIES AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT ENFORCE THIS SECTION PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS SUBSECTION, A COUNTY ATTORNEY IN A COUNTY IN WHICH RECORDS WERE NOT PROPERLY DISCARDED OR DISPOSED OF, AFTER FILING A NOTICE OF INTENT TO ENFORCE THIS SECTION, MAY SEND A COPY OF THE NOTICE TO THE COUNTY ATTORNEY IN EACH COUNTY IN WHICH RECORDS WERE NOT PROPERLY DISCARDED OR DISPOSED OF AND MAY REQUEST THAT THE ACTIONS BE CONSOLIDATED.
- 2. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IF THE WRONGFUL DISCARD OR DISPOSAL OCCURS IN MULTIPLE COUNTIES OR IF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE RECORD WAS WRONGFULLY DISCARDED OR DISPOSED CONSENTS TO ENFORCEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
- E. THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO A PERSON THAT IS SUBJECT TO AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH:
- 1. TITLE V OF THE GRAMM LEACH BLILEY ACT OF 1999 (P.L. 106-102; 113 STAT. 1338; 15 UNITED STATES CODE SECTIONS 6801 THROUGH 6809).
- 2. REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT, 45 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS SECTION 160.03 (1996).
- 3. THE FEDERAL FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT, 15 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 1681X.
 - F. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:
- 1. "PERSON" MEANS A HUMAN BEING AND, AS THE CONTEXT REQUIRES, AN ENTERPRISE, A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CORPORATION, AN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION, A PARTNERSHIP, A FIRM, A SOCIETY OR AN INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY CAPABLE OF HOLDING A LEGAL OR BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN PROPERTY.

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- 2. "PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION" MEANS:
 (a) A FIRST AND LAST NAME, A FIRST INITIAL AND LAST NAME OR A USER
 NAME OR LOG-IN NAME IN COMBINATION WITH A CORRESPONDING:
 (i) DATE OF BIRTH.
 (ii) PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.
 (iii) PASSWORD.
 (iv) PORTION OF A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF AT LEAST FOUR DIGITS.
 (b) AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR ANY IDENTIFICATION
- 8 (b) AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR ANY IDENTIFICATION 9 NUMBER THAT IS THE SAME AS OR INCORPORATES THE INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.
- 11 (c) AN INDIVIDUAL'S DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER OR NONOPERATING 12 IDENTIFICATION LICENSE NUMBER.
- 13 (d) ANY FINANCIAL ACCOUNT NUMBER OR CREDIT OR DEBIT CARD NUMBER WITH 14 OR WITHOUT THE ACCESS CODE.

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